

larly open to criticism for the use of a practical food analyst.

The book is clearly printed and the subject matter can be readily understood by those who are not deeply versed in chemical processes.

It is of service to the student, teacher and doctor, and would find a welcome place in the library of any food chemist. E. C. N.

General Surgery. Practical Medicine Series, Vol. II. Edited by John B. Murphy. Series of 1915. Yearbook Publishing Co., Chicago. 1915.

While, as might be anticipated, this volume is strongly marked with the personality of the editor, it has the quality of containing all of the most vital and practical material on surgical subjects that appears in the current medical literature. There is a very gratifying decision and emphasis employed in the exposition of the material that serves well to arrest the casual reader's attention or to impress the one who seeks information as in a reference work. The chapters on operative technic, bone grafting and appendicitis are particularly well worth reading. G. H. T.

A Text-Book of Diseases of the Nose and Throat.

By D. Braden Kyle, A. M., M. D., Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Octavo of 856 pages with 272 illustrations, 27 of them in colors. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company, 1914. Cloth, \$4.50 net.

This work has attempted to discuss diseases of the nose and throat from the pathological standpoint and with a large measure of success. Pathology is the basis of any intelligent understanding or treatment of disease, and Dr. Kyle is to be congratulated in that he has brought this feature so prominently to the front in his book. It will not militate against the usefulness of the work that there are some points that might be improved on. As an instance of this may be cited the great amount of space taken up with operations on the septum, most of which have been discarded. However, it is probably too much to expect of an author that he should omit all archaic material otherwise we should have pamphlets instead of books. It is a sound and safe book to give to students and ought to encourage them to a good understanding of pathology, which I take it, is its chief aim. H. Y. McN.

Essentials of Laboratory Diagnosis—Designed for

Students and Practitioners. By Francis Ashley Faught, M.D., Director of the Laboratory of the Department of Clinical Medicine and Assistant to the Professor of Clinical Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College, etc., etc., Philadelphia, Pa. Pp. 450 containing 10 full-page plates (4 in color) and 58 text engravings. Fifth Revised Edition. Price, \$2.50 net. 1915. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, Philadelphia. English Depot, Stanley Philips, London.

This volume contains a brief description of the routine tests employed in the clinical laboratory. It should prove especially valuable both to students and to those physicians who wish to acquaint themselves with a good working method for carrying out the commoner laboratory reactions. The more modern and reliable tests are described while the elimination of much of the complex matter

found in larger works makes the book concise without the loss of any of the essentials.

It is to be highly recommended as a compact but not too brief outline of every-day laboratory methods. C. S.

Infant Feeding, Its Principles and Practice. By F. L. Wachenheim, M. D., Attending Physician Sydenham Hospital and Mount Sinai Dispensary, New York City. 12mo, 340 pages. Cloth, \$2.00, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1915.

This is a review of the several methods of infant feeding and a consideration of a few disorders associated with nutrition. The work is commendable as well for its brevity as for the definite information it contains. It could have been made still shorter without detracting from its merit. The keynote of the book is found on page 242, where the author comments on the "superiority of bedside observation over uncontrolled laboratory research and mere reverence for authority," and again on page 184 where in discussing the various systems of feeding he states that "The confusion referred to gives an accurate picture of the present situation: a system of artificial feeding that really meets the requirements is still awaiting discovery." Wachenheim handles the various feeding systems with authority. He points out their strong and their weak points. He almost states a principle when he says (pages 46-47), "The idea that different metabolic and nutritional results can be obtained from a definite caloric food-estimation has been and will probably remain chimerical." The tables he furnishes for practical use—such as the quantitative table (page 19) are admirable. His discussion of digestive disorders, the disorders of metabolism, rickets and scurvy are good. The book is written in a scholarly manner. It can be read with profit and should be appreciated by the practicing physician. SANFORD BLUM.

Pathological Technique: A Practical Manual for Workers in Pathological Histology and Bacteriology, including Directions for the Performance of Autopsies and for Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods. By F. B. Mallory, A. M., M. D., and J. H. Wright, A. M., M. D., S. D. Sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged with 174 Illustrations. Published by W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London, 1915.

No comment need be made upon the text and illustrations of the previous editions of "Pathological Technique," since its acceptance years ago as a standard work on autopsy technique and histological tissue preparation. In the sixth edition the authors have incorporated in the original text some sections on bacteriology and serology descriptive of the bacillus of pertussis, Blastomyces and Sporothrix schenckii; complement fixation in gonococcal infection and echinococcal cyst, and Lange's colloidal gold reaction in cerebrospinal fluid for syphilis of the central nervous system. Several additions to histological technique have been made, viz., Eycles' and Sternberg's silver impregnation tissue method for staining the Treponema pallidum; Bielschowsky's silver impregnation stain for nerve fibres, connective tissue fibrils and reticulum; Bensley's stain for mitochondria; Herxheimer's alcohol-acetone solution of Scharlach R stain for fat. The staining methods are new and have been found valuable to the histologist. In the earlier editions no attempt was made to pub-

lish an exhaustive work and this edition evinces the wishes of the authors in publishing those histological methods which have been thoroughly tried out and found to be of material assistance to the laboratory worker, rather than in publishing an exhaustive treatise in which it is more difficult to choose the best. This book should have a place in every laboratory.

W. T. C.

A Practical Text-Book of Infection, Immunity and Specific Therapy, with special reference to immunologic technic. By John A. Kolmer, M. D., Dr. P. H., Instructor of Experimental Pathology, University of Pennsylvania, with an introduction by Allen J. Smith, M. D., Professor of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania. Octavo of 899 pages with 143 original illustrations, 43 in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Cloth, \$6.00 net. Half morocco, \$7.50 net.

The world wide, searching studies of the past ten years on the subjects of the title of this work, are creating a new era in medicine, both preventive and curative, and unless the practitioner as well as the public health man keep very wide awake, they will find themselves left behind with theories and methods that belong to the yesterdays.

This work by Dr. Kolmer of Philadelphia will, for a period, be indispensable in the laboratory because of its accessible and clear information on the methods followed in to-day serum work; it should be in the hands of every man who is not thoroughly familiar with the theories underlying all serum work, or the methods of preparing his immunizing and curative sera.

It will in all probability be recommended by teachers to their students because of the great care taken in the presentation of the subjects and the inclusion of a course in experimental infection and immunity.

The work is well illustrated, all important reactions, whether in vitro or in vivo, being shown in colors.

G. M. C.

Ten Sex Talks to Girls 14 Years and Older. By J. D. Steinhardt, M. D. 193 pages. 12 mo. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, Publishers. Price, \$1.00.

In last year's number of this Journal (Oct., 1914, p. 431) we reviewed a similar book of the same author, viz., "Ten Sex Talks for Boys." The present lectures are for the information of girls, and dedicated to "our grandmothers, our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our daughters, in the hope that all of them will find both profit and pleasure in the knowledge its pages impart."

The book also contains a very sensible commendatory introduction by Rachelle S. Yarros, M. D., chairman of Social Hygiene of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The first lecture occupies itself with the anatomy of the external and internal sexual organs.

The second talks of the physiology of menstruation and gives the three more common causes for its disturbance—constipation, retention of urine and tight lacing.

The third treats of hemorrhoids and their causes, the evil effects of constipation and measures for regular evacuation of the bowels; also of the effects of undue retention of urine upon the bladder.

Leucorrhea forms the next part and the observance of cleanliness during the menstrual period.

After a condemnation of the general run of corsets, masturbation is finally discussed with all the usual recount of evils due to its practice and advice given by the author how to avoid the rousing of sexual desire.

The fourth and fifth chapters tell of venereal diseases, their ravages among those afflicted with

them and their disastrous influence upon the offspring. The latter is illustrated by some very gruesome pictures.

The author proposes, as the best means of protection against the invasion of venereal diseases into the household, a strict demand for purity and continence of those men to whom the privilege of an acquaintance with the young ladies, and entrée to their families is granted, but fails to indicate the manner of ascertaining the concession of such demands.

In the sixth chapter the beneficial influence of the mingling of the sexes for both is accentuated; indiscriminate kissing is adjudged to be leading to immorality, and a warning is issued against immodest actions and forms of dress, as well as drinking.

Marriage, the favorite topic of the sex, is fully discussed in the seventh chapter. The essentials to a happy marriage are presented to the reader, the advantages and dangers of early marriages are carefully balanced, and the qualities a girl should look for in the man of her choice fully explained. The duties of wifehood however are not forgotten, and the prospective bride is admonished not to neglect her part in making the matrimonial venture a success.

Motherhood in its expectancy and its fulfilment are the subjects of the eighth chapter, and rational measures are recommended for the sanitary needs involved.

Regulations for the management of the child from its birth are given in the ninth and tenth chapters. They are reasonably complete but the author omitted to call special attention to the importance also of prenatal care. A brief mention of the menopause, its meaning and importance as well as some precautions necessary during its course, closes the talks.

The book may well be recommended as a sane and safe counselor for mothers to help them shape their advisory instructions to their daughters and have them read it when they enter the sexual phase of their lives.

J. R.

The Gynecology of Obstetrics. An Exposition of the Pathology Bearing Directly on Parturition. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York, 1915.

A very interesting, instructive book! and a novelty: We are used to speak of obstetrics and gynecology—but here the interdependence of the one from the other is denoted and emphasized through the very title of the book.

The book treats the whole field of injuries brought about by the act of delivery. In the first chapter, Anatomy of the Cervix and Perineum, a clear description of the structures is given, based upon original dissections with very instructive microscopic illustrations; the (colored) macroscopic reproductions are unfortunately small, but they have the advantage of being reproductions of nature and not schematic drawings. It would be such a material aid to study if the plates could be enlarged in the next edition of the book.

In Mechanics of the Relaxed Outlet this somewhat complex topic is admirably handled.

In Etiology and Prevention of Lacerations, sensible views are expressed; the author though, should have insisted that wherever great probability of a real cervical tear exists (forceps delivery, where the undilated ring is carried down; version and extraction) an inspection of the cervix should always be made. In the chapter on Pathology of the Cervix possibly too great importance is given to mechanical influences as producing pathologic